

third of the members of the Committee request in writing that the Committee formally act on such a contract, if the request is made within 10 days after the latest date on which such chairman or chairmen, and such ranking minority member or members, approve such contract.

Rule 15. Supervision, Duties of Staff. (a) Supervision of Majority Staff. The professional and clerical staff of the Committee not assigned to the minority shall be under the supervision and direction of the chairman who, in consultation with the chairmen of the subcommittees, shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of such staff members and delegate such authority as he determines appropriate.

(b) Supervision of Minority Staff. The professional and clerical staff assigned to the minority shall be under the supervision and direction of the minority members of the Committee, who may delegate such authority as they determine appropriate.

Rule 16. Committee Budget. (a) Preparation of Committee Budget. The chairman of the Committee, after consultation with the ranking minority member of the Committee and the chairmen of the subcommittees, shall for the 108th Congress prepare a preliminary budget for the Committee, with such budget including necessary amounts for professional and clerical staff, travel, investigations, equipment and miscellaneous expenses of the Committee and the subcommittees, and which shall be adequate to fully discharge the Committee's responsibilities for legislation and oversight. Such budget shall be presented by the chairman to the majority party caucus of the Committee and thereafter to the full Committee for its approval.

(b) Approval of the Committee Budget. The chairman shall take whatever action is necessary to have the budget as finally approved by the Committee duly authorized by the House. No proposed Committee budget may be submitted to the Committee on House Administration unless it has been presented to and approved by the majority party caucus and thereafter by the full Committee. The chairman of the Committee may authorize all necessary expenses in accordance with these rules and within the limits of the Committee's budget as approved by the House.

(c) Monthly Expenditures Report. Committee members shall be furnished a copy of each monthly report, prepared by the chairman for the Committee on House Administration, which shows expenditures made during the reporting period and cumulative for the year by the Committee and subcommittees, anticipated expenditures for the projected Committee program, and detailed information on travel.

Rule 17. Broadcasting of Committee Hearings. Any meeting or hearing that is open to the public may be covered in whole or in part by radio or television or still photography, subject to the requirements of clause 4 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House. The coverage of any hearing or other proceeding of the Committee or any subcommittee thereof by television, radio, or still photography shall be under the direct supervision of the chairman of the Committee, the subcommittee chairman, or other member of the Committee presiding at such hearing or other proceeding and may be terminated by such member in accordance with the Rules of the House.

Rule 18. Comptroller General Audits. The chairman of the Committee is authorized to request verification examinations by the Comptroller General of the United States pursuant to Title V, Part A of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (Public Law 94-163), after consultation with the members of the Committee.

Rule 19. Subpoenas. The Committee, or any subcommittee, may authorize and issue a subpoena under clause 2(m)(2)(A) of Rule XI of the House, if authorized by a majority of the members of the Committee or subcommittee (as the case may be) voting, a quorum being present. Authorized subpoenas may be issued over the signature of the chairman of the Committee or any member designated by the Committee, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member. The chairman of the Committee may authorize and issue subpoenas under such clause during any period for which the House has adjourned for a period in excess of 3 days when, in the opinion of the chairman, authorization and issuance of the subpoena is necessary to obtain the material set forth in the subpoena. The chairman shall report to the members of the Committee on the authorization and issuance of a subpoena during the recess period as soon as practicable but in no event later than one week after service of such subpoena.

Rule 20. Travel of Members and Staff. (a) Approval of Travel. Consistent with the primary expense resolution and such additional expense resolutions as may have been approved, travel to be reimbursed from funds set aside for the Committee for any member or any staff member shall be paid only upon the prior authorization of the chairman. Travel may be authorized by the chairman for any member and any staff member in connection with the attendance of hearings conducted by the Committee or any subcommittee thereof and meetings, conferences, and investigations which involve activities or subject matter under the general jurisdiction of the Committee. Before such authorization is given there shall be submitted to the chairman in writing the following: (1) the purpose of the travel; (2) the dates during which the travel is to be made and the date or dates of the event for which the travel is being made; (3) the location of the event for which the travel is to be made; and (4) the names of members and staff seeking authorization.

(b) Approval of Travel by Minority Members and Staff. In the case of travel by minority party members and minority party professional staff for the purpose set out in (a), the prior approval, not only of the chairman but also of the ranking minority member, shall be required. Such prior authorization shall be given by the chairman only upon the representation by the ranking minority member in writing setting forth those items enumerated in (1), (2), (3), and (4) of paragraph (a).

#### WE SHOULD STEP AWAY FROM THE BRINK OF WAR WITH IRAQ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, is this really the time for the United States to lead an attack on Iraq and to make this the immediate centerpiece of our war on terrorism? I think not.

This is not to suggest that military action and war are never justified. Clearly, there are times when force is not only justified but is the most effective means of securing human rights, freedom and security. Knowing when to go to war is as important, however, as recognizing when a war is justified.

Liberating the people of Iraq from one of the world's most repressive re-

gimes and preventing Saddam Hussein from acquiring nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction are all worthy goals that are beyond reasonable argument. But are we certain that we have reached the point where war is the only means of achieving these goals?

A few weeks ago I joined Senator McCain and other legislators at the Wehrkunde Conference. During the conference, Defense Secretary Rumsfeld confronted the Europeans, challenging them to join in military action to disarm Saddam. Most Europeans balked, and they continue to balk today. We may not be entirely alone, but we remain largely isolated, and that will not only make success in Iraq harder. It will also risk our long-term success in the war against al Qaeda and terrorism.

The administration speaks of a short war and assured success. But success in Iraq is not just about eliminating Saddam. Many military experts believe that that will be the easy part. Success in Iraq also means managing the ensuing social chaos, keeping a lid on the Middle East powder keg, thwarting terrorist attacks at home, rebuilding Iraq, and doing all of this when our own economy is faltering. Energy prices are rising and domestic priorities like health care and education are crying out for attention.

The President should be commended for deciding to act through the United Nations with respect to Iraq. And Secretary of State Powell performed admirably in achieving the unanimous Security Council vote giving Iraq a last chance to disarm and instituting renewed inspections. Those were steps that earned us the support of the world community. But that support has dwindled as the administration presses for early action on a timetable that seems to be largely driven by the rising temperatures in the Iraqi desert rather than the degree to which we have built international support. In fact, this has gone so far that some members of the Security Council seem prepared to repudiate the resolution they so recently approved.

The President's rhetoric has fueled the perception that America is eager for invasion, no matter what the rest of the world thinks. This perception has been compounded by seemingly shifting goals and rationales. President Bush did finally specify disarmament as opposed to regime change as the official goal of any U.S. invasion of Iraq. But the administration's emphasis has changed as it suited the President's case. It has been weapons of mass destruction one day, potential links to al Qaeda the next, and Saddam's atrocious human rights record the day after that.

The point is not that these rationales are unfounded. Saddam is a ruthless tyrant who has attacked his neighbors and terrorized and murdered his own people. He has defied U.N. resolutions and has given every sign of trying to continue to evade disarmament.

□ 1815

The point is that it is difficult to believe the administration did not opt for war long ago whatever the consequences. Although we could be left virtually alone to bear the costs of winning the war and securing the peace, the administration has appeared intent on moving forward, seemingly with contempt for international opinion.

Although it seems that we are beyond the 11th hour and the clock is ticking, there are things we can and must do before taking military action against Iraq. I think continued diplomatic pressure and the threat of military action can force Saddam Hussein to disarm or seek permanent exile abroad. We should continue to apply this pressure through the United Nations.

Further, I think we must be more open to the idea of so-called coercive inspections, using our military buildup in coordination with the U.N. to test the effectiveness of a more robust inspection and disarmament process in Iraq. This would involve putting the most qualified people in the field, providing them with real-time intelligence, destroying forbidden items as soon as they are detected, strictly prohibiting Iraqi flying in the designated no-fly zones and reinforcing the authority of inspectors with ground troops if necessary.

Mr. Speaker, I am an optimist by nature, but I am not naive. Coercive inspections alone may not be enough to disarm Saddam. But I believe they may be the best step now to build greater international support for forcing him to disarm. And as a strategic move in our larger role against terrorism, tightening the international noose on Saddam strikes me as a smarter option, at least in the short term, than opting now for a war with all its known and unknown consequences.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BEAUPREZ). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PENCE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### TRIBUTE TO THE LATE DR. WILLIAM "BILL" PERRY, JR.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MEEK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay honor to a fallen soldier in our country. I rise to pay tribute to one of Florida's unsung heroes, the late Dr. William B. Perry, Jr. who was truly one of the most outstanding civil rights leaders of our time. His passing on Wednesday, February 12, 2003, in Miami-Dade County leaves a deep void in our community as it re-

lates to being an outstanding protector of justice and protecting civil rights in our community for disenfranchised African Americans and people of color.

He was a grassroots person. He was beyond what you may call an elected official or someone that felt that they should do a good thing every once in a while. He was an individual that had many individuals come who celebrated his life on February 17, and it so happens to be Black History Month, of his contributions not only in south Florida but also in other parts of our Nation.

He was noted for being an educator, an educator of young and old, someone that continued to fight a good fight, day in and day out, on behalf of those that were disenfranchised. I think it is important that we remember his work as untraditional and uncommon, doing uncommon things uncommonly well in a way that everyday people could be able to grab on and hold on to his dream. He stood up in a time in the 1980s when there was a gentleman by the name of Arthur McDuffie that was killed by police officers in Miami-Dade County that then sparked off several days of rioting, and he was a part of bringing calmness to that situation and moving forth to help move Miami forward and what we have to do as it relates to fair play for all.

I think it is important, Mr. Speaker, for us to note that he attended college at Coppin State College and Loyola College for his undergraduate studies, and then went on to earn his doctorate degree in education from the University of Massachusetts. He served as an ordinary classroom teacher with the Baltimore City Public Schools. After that, he then went on and was awarded a national fellowship in the school superintendency by the Rockefeller Foundation in 1996, one of the Nation's most prestigious academic honors given to postdoctoral scholars.

I think it is also important for us to be able to note his contributions within the NAACP. He served as one of the Presidents of the Greater Miami-Dade NAACP where he was at the forefront and was ready to be able to move forth on behalf of those individuals that needed a voice in the community and in our Nation. Dr. Perry went on to educate many other leaders that are in our community today. He was a man who believed in family. He believed in commitment. He believed in the American way and making sure that everyone, and I do mean everyone, had an opportunity of the American dream. He left behind a family of great love and appreciation not only for public service but for education, making sure that they were the beacon for other families to follow. He left several grandchildren and children behind to carry on his legacy, and even those that are not in his bloodline, Mr. Speaker, that can continue his way of thinking, his uncanting will to represent those that needed the representation.

Words are truly inadequate, Mr. Speaker, to try to describe all the con-

tributions that Dr. Perry gave to our country and also to Miami-Dade County in Florida. But we must say that we only have a Dr. William Perry to come our way every once in a while. I must say that we need to continue to carry on, and America should move along in standing for those that need individuals to stand for them, and also make sure that we keep Dr. King's dream alive and Dr. Perry's dream alive in equality for everyone. Dr. Perry also was a drum major, to make sure to tell young and old never to give up on what they believe in and what they think is right.

Mr. Speaker, I would close by saying that it is important that we have fallen heroes, be it elected or selected or, we may say in the Christian community, anointed to lead, that we remember their contributions so that others can follow their track.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. RUSH addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. ETHERIDGE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. ETHERIDGE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DEFAZIO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### THE IRAQ CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, President Bush, from all appearances, seems poised to attack the country of Iraq sometime in the next 2 or 3 weeks according to news reports, according to reading a bit between the lines of statements coming from the Bush administration. The fundamental question about whether or not the United States should launch a preemptive strike without U.N. support against Iraq, the fundamental question is whether that attack against Iraq makes the United States a safer country and whether it makes American civilians traveling abroad, living abroad more importantly, perhaps, living in the United States, whether it makes all of us safer. The CIA says no.

A CIA analysis said that the chances of what they call a blowback, meaning attacks against civilians from terrorists abroad or terrorists inside the